NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1862

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, Liugh WHEN YOU CAN-How to Pay ton RENT OTHERLO-D. TERTIS ENEST. WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway, ORANG LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- LITTLE TREA-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowers -- THE FIGHTING BROTHERS OF BOXE-- B OF OF THE MOUNTAINS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—OFERA, BALLET, PROBERTADE COMPERT AND EQUESTRALE M.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 581 Broadway. - Ermiopia Songs, Dances, Ac. - Fig. 17 you Uncle San.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HAM I. 514 BO & IWAY.—BTHIOPTAS BONGS, DANCES, AC -DOWN IN OLD K-Y-RY. HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 65 Bowery. -- Soxes, DANORS,

New York, Sunday, July 13, 1862.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Saturday, July 12......125,040 Average Daily Circulation.....123,485

THE SITUATION. We received no official advices from General

McClellan's army yesterday, but our correspondence from Harrison's Landing, the James river and Fortress Monroe, which is given in another part of to-day's paper, furnishes interesting intelligence from the peninsula down to Friday last. No important event had occurred. The rebels are reported to have suddenly disappeared from in front of the lines of General McClellan. This was expected, as it is easier for the enemy to march his forces to the vicinity of Richmond than to transport his supplies to the neighborhood of Harrison's Landing. The rebel batteries along the James river continue to fire upon our vessels passing to and fro, but as yet no serious result has happened from it. It has been ascertained that the robels have at Richmond, nearly completed, a floating battery of light draught, constructed on the plan of the Merrimac. She is expected down the river in a few days. Commodore Wilkes, we are assured, will be prepared for this new customer.

By the arrival of the steamers McClellan and Trade Wind at this port yesterday, we have advices from New Orleans to the 4th instant. Co pious details of the news, including an address of the rebel Governor Moore to the people of Louisians, may be found elsewhere in our columns.

Accounts from Louisville report that Morgan's cobel cavalry had been within seven miles of Cave City, and had left that point for Lexington, Kentucky. Morgan had announced his intention of visiting Louisville.

From Arkansas we learn that General Curtis has divided his army, a portion being between the Cass and White rivers, and the remainder east of Cass river, seventy-five miles from Memphis.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the report of the Conference Committee on the Confiscation bill was agreed to by a vote of twenty-seven against thirteen. The bill has now passed both houses of Congress. The resolution requesting the President to have a statement of the trade and com merce of the Pacific States prepared was adopted-The bill providing for the better security of passengers was passed. Several unimportant bills were also passed. A resolution reported by the Finance Committee, fixing the time for final adjournment of Congress on Wednesday next, was adopted. An executive session was held, and the Benate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the Committee of Ways and Means reported their last appropria tion, being for miscellaneous objects, but it was laid on the table by a majority of ten. Severa other subjects were acted on, none of them, however, of general importance, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamers Tentonia and City of Baltimore which sailed yesterday, respectively for Hamburg an I Liverpool, took out \$2,424,916 in specie. We have files from Bermuda to the 2d of July last. The papers do not contain any news of im

The transfer of so large a portion of Beaure. gard's army to Richmond as it is evident was there to participate in the late battles is accounted for by the supposition that, while holding Co rinth, ne detailed thousands of men to extend the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad from Lowashoe to Montgomery, Alabama, thus forming a connection with the East.

Re ruiting, under the President's last call for troops, is going on with exceeding briskness in Philadelphia and throughout the whole State of Pennsylva da.

Daring the late battles McClellan lost twenty five guns and captured twenty-six, showing that we have one more cannon than before the battles

The expenses of the canvaization of the forty Japanese martyrs at Rome amounted to nearly two million dollars, seventy thousand of which were furnished by the Franciscans, and thirty thousand by the Jesuits and Carmelites. The ta pers used at the church were thirty-five thousand number, of the purest white wax, each weigh by three pounds, and alone cost \$25,000.

The Hontsville (Alabama) Receille says that the rumor that the Kentucky and Tennessee regiments in the Confederate army have to be constantly guarded to prevent them from deserting in a body is daily corroborated by prisoners and deserters

The Commissioners of Excise examined and approved a large au aber of applications for licenses caterday. Their next session will be held on the 92d inst. Great excitement new prevails among unli-cused liquor deniers, to consequence of the num-ber of arrests recently made, with and without warfrats. A large number have left the societies and applied for Hoemen, as the safer and cheaper ourse. All the Police Justices have decided to leage warrants after the 17th inst. against all up. licensed dealers, as their blank forms will then be ready. The Board passed a resolution that all censes heretofore granted must be paid for with-In ten days or they will be rescinded.

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions brough

in a batch of indictments yesterday, and among them was a true bill against Mary Leal, for murder in the first degree, for shooting Peter C. Real, in Broadway, a few weeks ago. At the written request of her counsel, Mr. Edwin James, the District Attorney stated that he would not require the defendant to plead until her counsel returned to the city, when it is probable that the case will be oved to the Oyer and Terminer for trial. There has been very little to do for the Petit Jury this week, the majority of the prisoners saving the Court the trouble of a trial by pleading guilty. The jury were discharged for the term.

Yesterday was the last day of the July term of the General Sessions, when Judge McCunn dispos-ed of a large number of prisoners who were convicted during the week. Thomas Williams, guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, was sent to the penitentiary for two years. Charles E. Bruce, convicted on Friday of attempting to steal a valuable horse and wagon in the Central Park, was sent to Blackwell's Island for one year. Mary Marshall pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for two years. Thomas Savage, a youth, who stole a quantity of Treasury notes from a returned soldier, was sent to the penitentiary for two years. Matthew Larkin and Patrick Tiernay pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sent to the peniten tiary for two years. Herman Boerngen, a gradu ate of a German university, who pleaded guilty to forging a note for \$30, was sent to the city prison for sixty days. James Francis Norman, indicted for a felonious assault upon one of the pretty waiter girls of a Froadway concert saloon, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. The District Attorney stated that the defendant was the victim of the "pretty waiter" girl, and under the circumstances of the case he did not press for severe punishment. As he had been in prison for three months, the Judge only imposed a fine of six cents. Robert J. Hall, who obtained money from members of Dr. Cheever's church, under the pre tence that he was a Union refugee from the South was discharged on motion of the District Attorney, the proof of his guilt being insufficient to warrant a conviction.

The Grand Jury having indicted Mary Real for

the murder of Jacob Real, in Broadway, she was brought up yesterday morning, and through her counsel, Mr. Edwin James, pleaded not guilty. The case was sent to the Oyer and Terminer for

St cks were generally lower at the board yesterday, but railied afterward to about the last prices of Friday Gold sold fown to 113%, but railied to 115. Exchange 126 a 127. Money on call, 6 a 6 per cent. The exports

of the day were \$2,597 000.

The cotton market was again firmer and higher yesterday, with sales of 700 bales, closing on the basis of 43c. a 43%c. for middling uplands. The flour market was heavy, and about 5 cents per barrel lower, while sa es were made to a fair extent. The movements in grain were seriously checked by the prevailing labor strike. The men continued to stand out against the use of the elevators, which they alleged tended to threw large numbers of employment. The friends of the elevators contended that they had a perfect right to insist spite of all opposition. The result was that much in-convenience was felt, sausing wheat engaged to go on hoard ships to remain undelivered; thus proving vexa-tions to receivers, operators and shipowners. How long this state of things is to last we cannot say. It is to be hoped, however, some satisfactory adjustment may be arrived at, and things go on as they did, before. Wheat, from the cause above stated, was dull, and from ic. 2c. lower, while sales were quite limited. Corn was also heavy and cheaper, with sales of old mixed at 61c.
a 52%c., with some lots of prime quality at 63c., and with sales of mess at \$10 62% a \$10 75, and of prime a \$8 50 a \$8 75. Sugars were firm, with sales of 350 hhds. at full prices. Coffee was steady and in fair demand, with sales of two or three cargoes, aggregating about 8,557 bags of Rio, at steady prices. Freights were without change of moment, while engagements were made to a fair extent.

The New Campaign in Virginia-The Militia Bill Before Congress-The Negro

The visit of President Lincoln to our noble Army of the Potomac, or, as it may now be appropriately called, the Army of the James river, and the encouraging reports connected with this visit, assure us not only of the integrity of that army, and its ability to hold its new position against a rebel force of even two hundred thousand men, but that with all damages repaired, and abundantly protected in flank and rear, General McClellan will soon be in motion again towards the rebel capital. We are assured, too, that this time, with the army and the powerful gunboat fleet of Captain Wilkes moving up the river together, our advance will be irresistible over all obstructions.

From his late position in the deadly swamps of the Chickahominy, with his base of supplies twenty miles in his rear, General McClellan has made a masterly and lucky escape. In his new position he is in reality nearer the rebel capital than he was in the pestilential and dangerous line which he abandoned. He is on the navigable waterway which leads right into Richmond, and our gun boats hold possession of the stream to a point within seven miles of the city. Thus in changing his position, so as to reach the James river and the powerful assistance of our gunboats, General McClelian has already been largely reinforced. With fifty thousand more to his land forces, and with liberal additions to the several corps of the army of General Pope, the fall of the rebel capital will be inevitable; for, thus strengthened in front and rear, there will be no door left open for another repetition against us of the Bull run movement of General Jo. Johnston, and the equally successful dash of Stonewall Jackson to Richmond from the Shenandoah valley, and just in the nick of time to cut off our own rein forcements.

But we have learned from the developments. discoveries and results of those late seven days sanguinary fighting near Richmond that Gene ral McClellan was right in his estimates of the strength of the enemy, and that under the rebel conscription law, which declares every able bodied white man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in the so-called "Confederate States" a soldier of the rebel army, J. ff. Davis has a larger army in the field to-day than the government of the Union, and has not onetenth of the important places to hold and occupy which our advances into the rebellious States on all sides compel us to hold and guard with a military force. Hence, apart from these late events near Richmond, the intelligent reader will appreciate the necessity of the President's call at this crisis for a new tevy of three hundred thousand men.

Can they be raised in season to secure the expulsion of the rebels from Virginia before the expiration of the present summer season? That is the question. Time is money, power, everything at this crisis. The authorities and the people of our loyal State, are responding with their usual patriotism to the President's call in the work of volunteering; but the gallant army of half a million of nen drawn from the North already by the volunteer system has sensibly reduced the materials upon which that system depends; and, besides, the processes of recruiting, organizing, drilling and mustering volunteers into service are too slow when men are de manded for immediate action in the field.

These considerations will account for the bill now before Congress authorizing the President to call out the militia of the United States en masse, if deemed necessary, for the defence of the Union. The militia force of the whole Union is about four millions of men, of which considerably more than three-fourths belong to the loyal States, including the loyal slave States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, leaving Tennessee out of the question. According to the Army Register, the militia force of the State of New York in 1860 of able bodied white men, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, was 469,189. The State has sent something over 100,000 volunteers to the field-a large force, but, as it appears from the official returns, not one fourth part of the troops which she can muster for the defence of the country. And so of Massachusetts, l'ennsylvania, Ohio and other loyal

In a call upon the militia of these States half a million of men may be raised in a month; and this object of prompt and heavy reinforce ments to our armies in the field will fully jus tify this call; for the great end in view-the suppression of this rebellion, while it may be done in a single crushing blow-will compensate us for all the inconveniences of this militia system. Let the President, then, have the power to resort to this system at his discretion. for we are confident that if adopted it will be followed by the best results. Meantime, as the Confiscation bill agreed upon between the two houses may now be considered as a law of the land, good, bad or indifferent, it establishes a definite plan of action on the negro question in the further prosecution of the war. Much is left in the bill to the President's discretion, and this, to a great extent, is the redeeming feature of the measure. We think that such a measure was wholly unnecessary, and is calculated to do much more mischief than good if rigidly followed up; but we rely on the President's discretion. Our first and paramount duty is to put down the great rebel army of Virginia, for in putting down that army we put down the rebellion. Whatever, therefore, may be done under the late acts of Congress with and for Southern negroes, our first necessity is the reinforcement of our armies by white volunteers or militia to the extent of three hundred thousand men. This whole force is wanted, and

without delay. We are therefore in favor of investing the President with the power to call out the whole or a part of the militia of the loyal States, in cluding the loyal stave States, and such portions of the rebellious slave States as have been recovered by the government, as the President in his judgment may deem essential or expedient for the suppression of this rebel-

The Confiscation Bill.

The rebel Confiscation bill agreed upon by the joint committee of Congress, and which was adopted by the House of Representatives on Friday by a vote of 82 to 44, was agreed to yesterday, 27 to 13, by the Senate. The bill, therefore, only requires the signature of the President to be a law of the land, and from the heavy vote cast in its favor in each house we presume it will be approved, whatever may be the President's objections to this or that particular feature of the measure. The bill pro-

First (or what should be first)-That the President, by proclamation, shall give sixty lays' grace to the rebels to return to their allegiance, and that the property of every rebel failing to do so within this interval of sixty days shall be forfeited.

Second .- Death is declared the penalty of treason, and the liberation of the traitor's slaves. f possessed of any; or he shall be fined \$10,000. imprisoned five years, and his estate, except his slaves, shall be seized, the slaves to go free The pains and penalties of the bill apply with particular force to the office holders, civil and military, attached to the rebellion; and rebels are disqualified from holding office under the government of the United States.

Third.—The President is authorized to selze the property of traitors of every kind whatso ever, slaves excepted, and turn over the proeeds thereof to the government.

Fourth.-Slaves of rebels and of those giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, when such slaves shall seek the refuge of our lines, are to be forever free; as also slaves abandoned by their owners and coming under the control of the government; as also the slaves found at places failing under our military occapation.

Fifth.-Fugitive slaves, escaping from one State into another, except in cases of crime against the United States, &c., shall not be de ivered up until the claimant shall have sworn that he is and has been loyal to the Union.

Sixth.-No person employed in the army o avy shall decide on the validity of any clain to a slave, or surrender him back to his owner, on pain of dismissal from the public service.

Seventh .- The President is authorized to em ploy as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion as he may think proper, and may use them in such man ner as he may deem best for the public welfare Eighth .- He is also empowered to make pro visions for the colonization of our negro popu lation beyond the limits of the United States

Ninth .- The President is invested with full discretion in the matter of pardon and amnesty to rebels held as prisoners. This bill, literally enforced in its sweeping

presation, ranks with the "Domesday Boke" of William the Conqueror, the English confiscation acts from time to time in Ireland, and the con facations of the first French revolution agains e nobles, and of Russia against the revolu tionary Poles. There is something, however of charity in the sixty days grace granted by this bill to our Southern rebels, and something of conciliation in the large discretion given to the President to regard to amnesties and pardors. What will be the effect of the Lal in regard to the war will depend upon various contingencies. If within the sixty days' grace allowed we gain a great victory over the rebels in the field, there may be a powerful Southern popular reaction for the Union; otherwise we are very likely in for a longer war, which will completely change the whole existing face of times in the South as our armies advance-institutions, political and social, and population, white and black. If in the judgment of the President the act is seasonable and expegient, and so shall sign 't, we must how to it ar to a law of the sand, and sely upon the sagacity and humanity or Nr. Lincoln to make it as easy as possible against the innocent and be pless, while pursuing the guilty connected with this rebeilion.

Battles. Sir John Falstaff's report of the famous battle of Gadshill, when "we four set upon some dozens." has hitherto served the rebel chronic'ers as a model for their accounts of the conflicts of this war. Our troops have often beaten the rebels on the field, but never in the reports of rebel generals or rebel correspondents. Beauregard, unable to annihilate us with the sword, took especial pains that we should not escape the pen. By the time that one of our glorious successes had filtered through the rebel censorships and reached the rebel press it was transformed into an overwhelming defeat. A favorite mode of reporting battles on the part of the rebel editors has been to take the account of one of the HERALD correspondents, and, by simply transposing the names of the victors and vanquished broughout, change the whole article into a glowing record of rebel bravery and rebel victory. The pen has been much more powerful than the sword in achieving rebel triumphs. In yesterday's issue we reproduced, from

recent Richmond papers, the rebel reports of the great battles on the Chickshominy. We recur to these reports because they contain more truth than we have been accustomed to find in rebel productions. They admit the frightful slaughter of the rebet troops. They acknowledge the failure of their plans for the destruction of our gallant army. They do not very greatly exaggerate the number of Union prisoners captured. They only claim, with extraordinary modesty, that the rebels have 'raised the siege" of Richmond. They confess heir superiority in numbers. They concede that our generals outrival their own in military science. In a word, while occasionally erringas in confounding our Seventh (Steuben) Volunteers with our Seventh (New York) Militia regiment-and while repeatedly asserting deliberate falsehoods, in order to sustain the spirits of their readers, they have yet managed o state more facts and less fiction than we have ever found in any other rebel reports. The Richmond Dispatch says that the North Carolina and Georgia regiments, under General Ripley "suffered severely," and "did not succeed in taking" the batteries attacked. In regard to another position it states :- "The attack of our men was impetuous and daring; but the loss was great; for the foe were so screened by their position it was impossible to get at them properly." At the battle of Gaines Mills, the Dispatch says that "the federals swept the whole face of the country with their numerous artillery, which would have annihilated our whole force if not screened in the dips of the land and in gullies to our left." The infantry and artillery fire that assailed the three (rebel) brigades was the most terrible on secord." Again, at Garnett's farm, the Disputch says :- "The Bighth, in selvence,

charged across a ravine and up a hill, beyond which the Yankee intrenchments lay. They gained the first line of works and took possession of them; but, it is proper to state, this was unoccupied at the time by the Yankees. The fire of the enemy was murderous, and as soon as our men reached the brow of the hill rapid volleys of grape, canister and musketry were poured into them. It was found almost impossible to proceed farther; but the attempt would have been made had not orders been received to fall back, which was done in good order, still under fire." Is it wonderful that, after telling so much truth as this, the rebel reporters should relieve themselves by a little romancing about "the panic of the federals." the wounding of General McClellan, the "fe deral loss of twenty thousand," and the cap-

ture of General Sumper?

Nor is the Richmond Eraminer less hones in its account of the battle of Malvern Hills. Of the charge made by Magruder's troops Gallantly they sprang to the encounter, rushing into the field at a full run. Instantly from the line of the enemy's breastworks a murderous storm of grape and canister was hurled into their ranks with the most terrible effect Officers and men went down by hundreds; but yet, undaunted and unwavering, our line dashed on until two-thirds of the distance across the field was accomplished. Here the carnage from the withering fire of the enemy's com bined artillery and musketry was dreadful. Our line wavered a moment, and fell back to the cover of the woods. Twice again the effort to carry the position was renewed, but each time with the same results. Night at length rendered a further attempt injudicious." We consider that plain talk for a rebel paper. But the Examiner confesses a more general defeat. Referring to a previous article, it says:-"It will be recollected that it was stated, with exact precision of detail, that on Saturday evening last we had brought the enemy to bay on the south side of the Chickahominy, and that it only remained to finish him in a single battle. Such, in fact, appears to have been the situation then. The next morning, however, it was perceived that our supposed resources of genealship had given us too much confidence; that the enemy had managed to extricate himself from the critical position, and, having massed his forces, had succeeded, under the cover of the night, in opening a way to the James river. Since this untoward event the operations of our army on the Richmond side of the Chickshominy have been to follow the fugitive enamy through a country where he has had admirable opportunities of concealment, and through the waraps and forests of which he has retreated with a judgment, a dexterity and a spirit of for titude which, however unavailing they may be to sure his entire command, must challenge our amiration for his generalship."

This tribute to McClellan's generalship is as velcome us it is unexpected. It ought to put to the blush those of his enemies, here at the North, who have taken advantage of the repulse from before Richmond to renew their ciamors and sneers against the greatest general which this war has produced. We claim that by the admissions of the rebels themselves Seneral McClellan is proven a consummate strategist and a master of the art of war. He designed to change his base of operations from the Punuakey to the James river, in order to relieve himself from the overwhelming forces of the enemy and to receive the co-operation of the gunboats. We claim that be has accomplished this; and that he has inflicted most terrific punishment upon the enemy, who attempted to interfere with his plans, the rebeis admit; and General McClellan claims no more. He promises that he will soon conduct his army to Rienmond. We believe him; and, while we sincerely congratulate the rebel prese apon the spirit which

yet fully appreciate his merit, and that in "rais ing the siege" they have but hastened the capture of Richmond.

SPECIE AND SHINPLASTERS.—The excitement in regard to the scarcity of specie, and especially of silver, still continues. A resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of issuing Corporation shinplasters has been introduced into the Common Council. Several restaurants and saloons have already transformed their pay counters into banks of issue. Even nickel and copper cents are at a premium. The sixpenny brokers have succeeded in seriously inuring the trade and inconveniencing the people of this city.

For this scarcity of change there seems no immediate remedy. The issue of shinplasters is illegal, and punishab'e by a penalty of one thousand dollars. Except the alloying of the silver, which can be done only by act of Con. gress, we have seen no remedles proposed to relieve the specie market besides shinplasters and postage stamps; and the former are impossible.

Now, we regard this scarcity of silver as merely temporary. If it will probably contizue any length of time, we believe that an embargo should be laid, as in Jefferson's time, upon the export of silver coin. No one cares about the premium upon gold; for our legal tender notes take the place of gold in most business transactions. Every one, high or low, rich or poor, is injured and inconvenienced by the premium upon silver. It is every one's duty, therefore, to keep the premium down, No storekeeper who regards his own or his neighbor's interests will parley for a moment with the brokers who now infest every place of business with offers to purchase silver change. Car and stage proprietors should be public spirited enough to give out as much silver as they receive, selling none to brokers. Very few passengers in cars and stages now offer bills, and the proprietors of our city lines undoubtedly receive a large surplus of silver coin daily; for they pay out only copper or nickel cents. A little management upon the part of storekeepers will do all the rest.

We have before us specimens of shinplasters issued by the Corporation and by our city banks in 1814. They resemble small bank bills, are very neatly engraved and are printed upon excellent paper. One of the Corporation shinplasters reads: - "The Corporation of the city of New York promises to pay the bearer on demand seventy-five cents. By order of the Corporation. (Signed) John Pintard, New York. 26th December, 1814." This is the highest order of shinplasters, and those of 1837 were much inferior. No person wishes to revive that era. The rebels should be permitted to enjoy the exclusive control of such kinds of currency. With a proper degree of public spirit among our citizens, this specie matter can be easily arranged. The present scarcity of silver is simply panic, and cannot last. The premium upon gold and silver fell yesterday. Let every man fully understand that he injures himself to an extent for which no premium can recompense him by in any way interfering with the silver currency of the country. Some merchants may consider it a very smart trick to make a few cents on a dollar by selling silver to brokers: but they do not consider that the loss of interest upon money hoarded and goods unsold, the general derangement and inconvenience of trade, and the deficiency in customers and purchases, will more than overbalance the premium in their profit and loss accounts. Reflect a little. Do not foolishly give way to a causeless panic. Help yourself and your neighbor by keeping the silver in circulation and out of the broker's clutches. In a few days more the evil will remedy itself.

LAST OF THE FINANCIAL MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT-ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRES perceive that the Appropriation bill was yesterday introduced by Mr. Stevens-the well known signal for the adjournment of Congress. The Tax bill and the Tariff bill have already been passed, and a measure has been brought in by Mr. Hooper for the regulation of the national currency, including a bureau to take charge of it: in fact a national bank of issue without the power of taking deposits. Its operations will of course be limited to Treasury notes now out and the one hundred and fifty millions additional of circulation demanded by Mr. Chase. All these financial measures, so essen tially necessary to the sustainment of the government and the carrying on of the war, are naturally followed by an appropriation bill, which completes the series and enables the administration to prosecute the campaign with vigor. In the meantime Congress, having at last discharged the duties which it ought to have performed at first, ought to go home as soon as possible. All that it can do now is to talk, and such talk as it has indulged in during the session has done enough of misches already. By all means let Congress adjourn at once; the country is sick of its eternal sing song about the nigger, which has engrossed so much of the thoughts and speeches of the representatives of the people that one would suppose the blacks were the chief race upon this continent, and that the interests of the Caucasian race were subordinate to those of Sambo, who laughs in his sleeve at all the fuss "do white folks" are making about him.

STRATEGIC LYING .- Perore we received the details of the six battles which resulted in McCletlan's change of position from the Chickshominy to the James river, an announcement came from rebel sources, by way of Memphis, that Richmond had been captured. The simitar statement which turned back Burrside's force, we now learn, also come from the rebels by way of Reanoks Island. The object of these lies was to prevent reinforcements reach ing McClellan from any quarter.

POST OFFICE REMOVALS .- A short time since we announced that Postmaster Wakeman was removing officials from the Post Office solely for political reasons. We were immediately semi-oficially informed that no person was dismissed except for failure to attend to his duties and incompetency. We at once corrected our former state vent. But no sooner had we made this occrection than a line of discharged clerks reade their appearance at our office to prove to us that we were right in car first statement, and wrong in our correction. We hamoliately corrected our correction, and there matters rested for a short time. But we room commenced receiving communications that new removals on political grounds were being made. These letters have now become quite numerous; but, ance Postmaster Wakeman asserts to the conprompted them to do honor to McCleitan's | trury, would it not be wise for alm to publish a | The Senate remodelless to adjourn on Wednesday assets

The Rebel Accounts of the Richmond generalship, we assure them that they do not list of the removals, and let the public see whether there has been an extensive decapitation going on in the Post Office or not. The public are laboring under the impression that a universal change of employes is taking place and nothing but the official list will satisfy

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Secret Caucus of Republican Congressmen.

The Prepared Address Thrown Out and a Patriotic Resolution Adopted Instead.

Conference of the President and Border State Congressmen.

Passage of the Confiscation Bill by the Senate. &C ..

WASHINGTON , July 12, 1862.

CONFERENCE SETWEEN THE PRISIDANT AND THE BORDER STATE CONGRESSMEN. delegations from the Border States, Senators Bayard,

u isb ry, Kennedy and Powell excepted. The meeting was entirely courtoous and kind on all sides. The delegations asked that the Executive approval might be ithneld from the abolition measures that had passed, or might be expected to press, and the President, in view of existing complications, made an urgent ap-peal in behalf of the policy of gradual emancipation in the Border States as calculated in an eminen manner to destroy all hopes of success by the robels. The matter is under covaideration by the border State representatives, but after the faith of the radicals, the former went reliable assurances that the policy of the President on this head will

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AT THE CAPITOL. The adjourned meeting of the republican caucus was

hold at the Capitol to-might.

A brief discussion areas on a motion to exclude the spectators on the floor and in the galleries, during which Representative Roscoe Conklin, of New York, and that he was willing to leave party taction for the democratic ing differences of opinion, do not throw open their doc to the public. He did not care who came to their a the republican being in the majority will be held re-

Representative tills, of New York, said if everything done here was to be spread before the public be it se. Let all the world know it, and also who they are who merve both God and mammon.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, gave a sudden turn to the dis-

cussion by submitting a resolution inviting all loyal men, in this hour of the country's peril, t. put down those n arms against the government and to punish tresses with severity, &c. with severity, &c.

The resolution was received with applause,

Mr. Stevens, of l'ennsylvania, thought before they
acted on this resolution they should bear the address

night supersede the necessity for the passage of such a Mr. Colfax withdrew the resolution for the present.

After ferther proceedings the chairman, Dr. Sherman, of New York, put the question, which was carried, "Be respectfully request all those not mombers of the concus to retire."

The spectators then withdrew.

Mesars. Howard, of Michigan; Wilson, of Massac

setts; Wikinson, of Mimosots; Lane, of Ransas, and Morrill, of Maine, on the part of the Senate; and Mesers. Bingham, of Ohio; Stevens, of Peensylvania; Sedgwick, of New York; Petter, of Wisconsin, and Sargent, of California, of the House, had been appointed a committee to

draft an address to the people.

The address, which was prepared by Mr. Bingham, of Obio, was then read. It was an elaborate argument, referring among other things to several of the acts of the

Mr. Colfax effered the following resolution as a sul

Mr. Colfax effered the following resolution as a subset-tute for the address:—

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial is unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic effects for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at aome or abroad; to punish trait is and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked

with atting severity, and to crime the present where and causeless rebellion, so that no day of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the republic; that to this end we invite the co-operation of all mes who love their country, in the andswor to re-ankindle throughout all the States such a pairi tie fire as shall utterly consume all who as the at the Union of our fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or constituently their could be a state of the constituent of the state of the constituent o After an animated debate this resolution was adopted as a substitute for the address with but few dissenting

The caucus then adjourned sine die.

The caucus was not much attended, and it was no

until a late hour that the proceedings were initiated. The caucus did not break up until nearly midnight. As stated above no address was ad pied, but simply a reso lation enling upon all loyal men to raily to the support of the government "in putting down the rebellion." The points of the republican policy, as developed during the sessi n, are not particularized in any way. While the radicals are shricking against the President,

and demanding some more specific annunciation policy, it seems that they are unable to agree among themselves upon a policy. There is evidently much trouble in their camp in reference to the configuration measure and the employment of negroes in a all liary capacity. It is known that irreconcileable divisions exist among them on these subjects. They begin to find that it is much easier to demand a policy than to edopt one. PASSAGE OF THE CONFISCATION BILL BY THE SENATS.

wittee on the Confiscation bill was adopted by a vote o about two to one. Senators Cowan and Br hered to their former positions, and voted in the nega-tive. Mesurs. Collamer, Howe and Rice did not re-ord their votes. Mr. Dixen is absent in Connecticut raising troops. Mr. Latham has returned to California. Sons. tors Nesmith, Pearce and Thomson are absent.

The report of the Committee on the Configuration bill to singular and exceptional, in that it brings matters inte the bill not germaine to what was subject of reference between the two houses. This will be seen by the reports, but the measure was carried nevertheless.

The bill is accepted by the radicals as a better bill

tives as better than the House bill. SENATOR SUMNER'S RECENT LETTER. The recent letter of Mr. Sumaer, defining his position, and denying any hostility to the administ attent is subject of much jesting among these who know that it one written to a gentlem in who was at the time sitting as the same table upon which it was written. It is re parded as a diplomatic attempt to bedge on the charge grantagonism to the President.

THE DEFEATED APPROPRIATION BULL. The House to-day laid upon the table a miscellaneous Appropriation bill, which, among other things, approprintes money for various improvements in this city, and for componenting owners of slaves for those that are emencipated by provision of law. There is little at a that these who are solicitous about emancipation are willing to vote money to carry it out, as auggested by he President and endorsed by Congress.

THE PINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS, The Senate tass at last definitely fixed on Wednesday The Senate has at last definitely fixed on Weshesday heat for the adjournment of Cingiens. It is not true that the President desires a praiongation of the sase in. Mp will be only too glad to be calleved of the president of the Senate, and allowed to preseduce the war right outly, without being embarranced and retarded continually by radical Senators, who study only contrivances to sancy the President, hinder the administrative of the same interest of the president of the same interest. tion, and protract the war indeficitely. There are no regrets that the time of adjournment is near at hand-All the important measures required by the government have been acted upon, and there is now more danger than benefit to be approbated, from any further legisla-tion; and Senators instead of being the constitutional ad-visors, have mide thems gives constitutional termenters

of he Executive.